The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 5\.	8 00	¼col.	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Bower.

The New Church Organ.

BY WILL. M. CARLETON.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just what they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Ag'in *my* voice and vote;
For it was never *my* desire
To praise the Lord by note!

I've been a sister good an' true
For five-an'-thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led!
And now their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out!

To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read, "I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I al'ays liked that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-goudest thing
A body ever heard!

Some worldly chaps was standin' near,
An' when I see them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
And tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong,
I couldn't steer it right;
When they were high, then I was low,
An' also contrawise;
An' I too fast, or they too slow,
To 'mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse, you know,
They play a little tune;
I didn't understand, an' so
I started in too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone,
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told:
But I had done my best,
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And Sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singin'-book,
An' never meant to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood the time right through,
An' kept it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh,
I had to laugh, or cough!
It kept her head a-bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
And meekly scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn-book through and through
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat.
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five-an'-thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day I to church will go,
And never more come back;
And when the folks get up to sing—
When'er that time shall be—
I do not want a *patent* thing
A-squealin' over me!

The Story-Teller.

FATED.

BY PAULE PLUME.

Just outside the quiet little town of B——, resided Mr. Childers and his wife. Once he had been wealthy, but bad mismanagement or a want of prudence, or something of that sort, had left him with less than one-fourth of what he was originally possessed. He had two daughters, Cora and Lucretia, who possessed very great beauty; and Mr. and Mrs. Childers ought to have considered themselves blest, by having children amiable and popular, as well as pretty. But an extraordinary fatality that appeared to attend the sisters, soon converted the happiness of the parents into inexpressible misery.

The only difference observable in the characters of the sisters was, that the susceptible Cora was more disposed to melancholy, while the lively Lucretia was all spirits and gayety. The vivacity of the latter seemed insensibly to bias the hearts of her parents in her favor. It was as though her disposition held forth to them pro-pects of brighter happine-s than her sister's, and the unfortunate Cora was too early destined to verify their gloomy forebodings. The parents, who were fond of company, had not watched the first dawning of the passions and ideas in the minds of their children, with that fond anxiety by which many a dangerous preponderance might probably have been prevented.—They carefully avoided everything that tended to disturb the even tenor of their lives, and hence it was natural that they should be better pleased with the merry Lucretia than with her reserved sister.—Hence Cora, thrown back still more upon herself, had but too much occasion to indulge in a propensity to reverie, which often bordered upon melancholy.

With feelings naturally quick and profound, she combined in her affections all the ardor and energy of the warmer climates, and these affections fell unfortunately on an object, which, though from intrinsic merits not unworthy of her, was yet greatly her inferior according to the established notions of civilized society.

It was a young person, who was generally known in the parlance of the initiated as a "sporting man," for whom she conceived an attachment. Mindful of his own station he would not have ventured to raise his eyes to a female so far removed from him; but she, on the other hand, seemed attached to him by a magic spell, which appeared impossible for her to dismiss. She met him frequently in her walks, and the expression of a peculiar kindness which unknown to herself, beamed from her countenance, could not fail at length to attract the notice of Urban Barclay. He, too, now ventured to fix his eyes upon hers, which were riveted with such intense interest upon him; and where is the man whose heart, however so unassuming, would not have been encouraged by such a discovery. He was struck with her loveliness, and thoughts and feelings began to arise within him which filled his own mind with amazement and dismay.

It was not long before they contrived opportunities of conversing together again and again; and Cora found that her beloved Urban possessed a tender heart, generous sentiments, and good natured, though uncultivated abilities. All this served to raise her fondness for him to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. She regarded not the station he occupied in society, but resolved to be his, or never give her hand to any man, while he was tossing about on an ocean of dreams of a happiness which he could not have anticipated, and of wishes which he dare scarcely own to himself. Cora needed nothing but the consent of her parents to be supremely happy. She threw herself at their feet, confessed her passion for Urban Barclay, and implored their pardon and their blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Childers, however, viewed the connection in a very different light from that in which the young enthusiast beheld it. They had placed upon the settlement of their daughters all the hope of their latter years, and, pale with horror, they looked aghast at each other, and burst into impassioned lamentations on the anguish which they were doomed to experience from the misconduct of their child.

This was a thunderbolt to the tender heart of the susceptible Cora. During her whole life it had been her chief study to give pleasure to her parents, and now she was all at once doomed to hear that she rendered them miserable. In the intoxication of her unhappy passion, it had never occurred to her that she would grieve them by this romantic attachment, and Lucretia, who might perhaps at first have given it a different direction, as the two sisters placed unbounded confidence in each other, happened just at the time to be absent from home.

Love had meanwhile gained such an ascendency in her heart, that it could not have sacrificed that sentiment at the shrine of filial duty without breaking. From the resistance which it encountered, her passion now assumed a more heroic character, and instead of the hope which she had hitherto obscurely indulged, of raising her lover by the aid of her parents to a better position in society, she now felt sufficient courage to descend herself to his level. With a flood of tears she merely besought her parents not to deny her their blessing. She declared to her parents that she wished not for the smallest portion of their property, that she would gladly share the lot of her lover, be it bright or dark, if she could but enjoy the happiness of being the wife of the man to whom she was attached with inexpressible fervor, for she well knew that his heart had not conceived any idea of deriving advantage from her fortune.

Her parents, who were only the more incensed to see their daughter so positively disregard their wishes, made her feel the full weight of their indignation. They called her passion mean and disreputable, and even banished her for a time from their presence.

This was too much for the tender heart of Cora, whom they left in a state more resembling death than life. Their anger oppressed her with almost annihilating force, and the expression of disdain with which they quitted her, gave her a dreadful foretaste of the universal contempt which would be her future portion. On the other hand, her love only acquired new energy, as she turned to the image of her lover, whom she worshipped with all the intensity of her nature.

Such were the thoughts and feelings that now distracted her. No sympathizing soul was near her, for even the servants, dreading the tempest that raged in the minds of her parents, ventured not to approach the unhappy exile. She dare not go in quest of her lover, nor indeed did she know where to find him, as his business made his life a rather rambling one. She was, besides, forbidden to stir abroad. Towards evening she went into the garden by the side of the house, with a basket on her arm, in which she was accustomed at that hour to select fruit and vegetables for the next day's dinner.

She pursued unconsciously her wonted way, but this time she left the herbs, fruit and flowers, and strolled to the lower end of the garden, which sloped towards the river. Here she stood with her eye intently fixed on the water, which whirled along in wild eddies at her feet.

The flowers which she used to tend exhaled their most fragrant odors, and waved their many-colored heads, as if to disdain her in the scene of beauty. The blooming shrubs clung to her garment, and wound themselves around her feet to hold her back, but in vain Her broken heart, her spirit oppressed with gloom, longed for rest, and the impetuous waves hurried her away in their cold, yielding bosom. One swift, wild, desperate plunge, with no eye but Heaven's to note the deed—and all was over.

As she did not return, and one of the maid-servants declared that she was seen going towards the river, her offended parents began to grow uneasy, and dread the consequences of her despair. Search and inquiries were instantly made, and it was not until a late hour that some fishermen, who were several miles down the river, perceived by the last faint gleam of twilight, her white garments, which had caught and held fast by the bushes that overhung the margin of the stream.

All the efforts that were commonly employed to restore animation were used, but without effect. Life had fled forever from her gentle bosom. Urban Barclay, the unfortunate cause of her sufferings, heard the melancholy tidings on his return to town, from which he had been absent several days. Regardless of everything around him, he seemed wholly absorbed in grief for her who had devoted herself to him with such ardent affection. The night succeeding the day upon which Barclay received the news of Cora's death, a report of fire arms was heard in his chamber, and he was discovered with his brains literally blown from his head.

The grief into which this catastrophe plunged Mr. and Mrs. Childers and Lucretia, for a long time estranged them from every pleasure. All the hopes of the parents were now fixed exclusively on Lucretia—on her whom their secret partiality had ever preferred to the unfortunate Cora; and Lucretia, rich in charms of mind and person, seemed fully to justify those hopes.

Her choice fell upon a gentleman who was in every respect her equal in rank and fortune. Not only her parents, but everybody else admitted that there could not be a more suitable match, though the former felt a secret dislike to the man to whom their most precious jewel, their own beloved daughter, was to be consigned. But having had reason to repent most bitterly their too great harshness towards one of their children, they thought to make amends for it by so much the more indulgence towards the other. Lucretia passionately loved the man of her choice. They strove, therefore, to suppress their dark presentiments, and gave their consent to a match which was to confer happiness on the lovers, and the consummation of which depended only on some family arrangements.

They knew not exactly themselves what it was that occasioned their dislike to Gilbert Webbe. He was accomplished in mind, person and manners; but his features wore an expression of selfishness, rather than goodness of heart. Excessive indulgence had probably spoiled his disposition at an early age. The only child of wealthy parents, he was accustomed to consider himself as the centre of all the wishes, and all the efforts of those about him; and thus all his caprices and passions were gratified without the slightest opposition. Whatever he took into his head, he would have done, no matter how much others might suffer by it, so it spared him the mortification of the slightest self-denial.

Lucretia thought it no hardship to give way to all his humors, as she was accustomed to regard everything in life on the favorable side; and in this respect also the match was considered as well assorted. But this very abnegation of the innocent girl rendered her more liable to incur the displeasure of her lover, before the slightest suspicion of the kind had entered her mind.

She had never remarked jealousy in him, nor did she imagine that he could ever harbor that passion. He knew that he was the idol of her soul, and the consciousness of her own purity rendered her the less scrupulous about appearances. Webbe had le t home for a few days, and during his absence a young and handsome stranger, named George Montague, called on Mr. Childers with letters of recommendation. They were pleased with their visitor, and neither they nor their daughter deemed it at all indecorous to take many a little excursion with him into the adjacent country, or to accompany him to the play. The presence of her parents on all these occasions seemed to secure the young lady from all imputation.

One evening Lucretia and her mother were alone in a box at the theatre with the interesting stranger. The latter knew and respected the footing on which he stood to Gilbert Webbe; but, as a man of the world, he thought there was no harm in testifying the interest excited in him by the amiable girl, with whom, but for that prior connection, he might have wished to be more intimately acquainted. He was standing behind her chair, deeply engaged in conversation with her, while her mother was similarly employed with an acquaintance in the next box, when Webbe, who had returned before he was expected, entered the parquet.

His ardent looks were soon fixed on the box which contained Lucretia. An officious tell-tale had already informed him of Lucretia's excursions with the wealthy visitor, and not only his affection, but also his self love was severely wounded by this intelligence. He now beheld her engaged between the acts in familiar conversation with him; the glass which he employed seemed too dull to follow each of their looks. His blood boiled, and he could scarcely await the conclusion of the piece.

At length the curtain fell, and Lucretia, hanging on the left arm of Montague, who had given his right to her mother, was proceeding to the carriage which was awaiting them, when a well-known, but now terrific voice cried out, "Halt, faithless wretch!" And before Lucretia could distinguish the figure of Gilbert Webbe, he rushed through the crowd and stabbed her just below the heart.

With a shriek of pain and horror, she sank into the arms of her trembling mother. The assassin was immediately secured; in fact, he made no resistance. In a state of insensibility Lucretia was conveyed to her home, where, upon examination, the wound was found to be deep, but not mortal. She complained not of the pain she suffered, her only concern being for Gilbert Webbe's fate. Whenever she thought of it she reproached herself in the severest manner, because she had innocently given him occasion for committing the outrage. She was incessantly engaged in devising means for alleviating his situation. All her little savings she expended on delicacies, which she sent to him in prison, and as soon as she was able to go abroad, she ceased not her entreaties until she obtained permission to visit him there.

On entering the gloomy cell in which he had hitherto passed his joyless days, her whole soul flew to meet him; but though he was thoroughly convinced that her heart had not harbored even a shadow of infidelity, still his wounded self love could not pardon her having given the slightest appearance of it to the world. Nay, all the afflicting proofs of her affection lavished on him during the whole of his imprisonment, drew from him but faint thanks and superficial excuses for his crime.

"But how was it?" asked one of the officers of justice, who had procured Lucretia and her mother admission to the prisoner, "how was it that you turned the murderous weapon against your future wife and not against him whom you supposed to be favored by her? For nature herself has implanted in the character of man such a respect for the weaker sex, that he never attacks the woman whom he regards as faithless, but only his rival."

"And now," cried Webbe, with a Satanic grin, "how if, while we sacrifice one another, the faithless woman should forget both me and my victim, and become the wife of the third? No, no; the trusty dagger planted in the bosom of the false one guarantees me against that, and assures me that no other shall possess her if I cannot."

While he uttered these words. Lucretia felt as though the daggar was piercing her heart.

The deliberation evinced by his cruel and ungenerous sentiment filled her with horror, and in spite of herself, transformed her ardent attachment into alienation and even abhorrence.

At length he was liberated on bail. Love had forever fled from the heart of Lucretia, but neither had it henceforward any place for joy. A slow, consuming melancholy had succeeded her former gayety. Her parents beheld with anguish their darling drooping to the grave, and they could not find fault with her steadily rejecting all Webbe's overtures for renewing their former connections.

Their melancholy thoughts now turned more frequently to the unfortunate Cora, and to her choice, which they had so rigidly condemned, and which they now contrasted with that of Lucretia. Their deceased daughter reposed by the side of an adoring lover, who, they now admitted, not without painful remorse, might have made her at least a happy wife, even had her station been something obscure. Their living child had chosen a monster who destroyed her piece of mind forever.

About this time a young cousin named Walton, who had been absent abroad for a number of years, returned to his native town. He appeared like a messenger from heaven to the sorrowing parents. Lucretia and himself in their childhood had always manifested an extraordinary fondness for each other, and they hoped that he might perhaps dispose her heart to a new and happier attachment.

Walton, naturally of a tender and affectionate disposition, was exactly adapted to the office. It was with the utmost delicacy that he approached her wounded heart, and though that heart, owing to the painful mistake into which it had already fallen, withstood every new impression with extraordinary perseverence, yet it was soothed by the society of the sympathizing friend of her youth. She regarded him as a dear brother from whom she had long been separated, and began by degrees to find some relief in the communication of her feelings and ideas.

Lucretia had always taken particular delight in the beauties of nature. Walton was now the companion of her solitary walks, and her parents felt that she was safe under his protection. One day she conducted him to her sister's grave. She, as well as her parents had, since her own misfortune, thought more frequently of the hepless Cora, and she reproached herself with having thought so little of her beloved sister during the happy days of her passion.

One lovely afternoon Walton and Lucretia sauntered out for a stroll, and the latter involuntarily led the way to Cora's grave. Lucretia sighed as she stood beside the hillock.

"How solitary, how neglected," she sighed, "is thy grave, my poor sister! Not a stone or any friendly mark points out where thou reposest. Is this all the reward for thy faithful attachment?"

"My dear cousin, cried Walton, affectionately taking her hand, 'do not give yourself up thus, I entreat you. Strive to control your sadness."

"Oh! my cousin," she replied, with impassioned warmth, "this spot will ever be dear to me; ever will my lov——"

"Thy love! Ha! traitress!"

Such were the words that all at once resounded in Gilbert Webbe's terrific voice. Like an evil spirit he had watched Lucretia's motions, and at this moment rushed from the thicket behind Walton. He had not heard Walton's gentle supplication; he only saw his tender look and attitude, and heard the commencement of her reply, which alluded, as he imagined, to a passion for her cousin.

He dashed impetuously forward, and before they had time to turn around, his dagger, aimed this time with greater precision, was buried deep in the heart of Lucretia Childers, who, streaming with blood, sank on the grave of her lamented sister.

Reading for the Million.

A Personal Explanation.

Senator Scott's Reply to the Slanders of the Philadelphia "Press."

In the United States Senate on Friday, Hon. John Scott rose to a personal explanation, as follows:

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, I send to the Chair, and ask to have it read, a very brief extract from a paper called the Lebanon *Courier*, published at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

The President *pro tempore*—It will be read if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"But our other Senator, Hon. John Scott, am sorry to state, took side with the contractionists, giving as a reason (if correctly reported) that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about resumption of specie payment, and that it would tend to reduce wages so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. This means, in plain English, exactly what Mr. Killinger says, to reduce our producing classes to the level with the pauper labor of Europe."

Mr. Scott—That article refers to a report, and says that I occupied a certain position, "if correctly reported." For the purpose of showing the origin of the report, I send to the Chair also an article, a very brief extract from which I have marked, contained in the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, 1874, and ask to have it read.

The President *pro tempore*—It will be read if there be no objection.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"The Senate Finance Committe and the contractionists and specie-resumptionists were badly beaten in the Senate to-day by the adoption of Mr. Merrimon's amendment, instructing the committee to report a bill increasing the national bank circulation $46,000,000, making it $400,000,000 in all. The vote stood 28 to 25. Five Senators were absent and the remainder not voting were paired. Of the five absentees three are in favor of more currency and would have voted for the amendment, and two against it. This would still give the friends of more currency a majority of four or five. Senator Scott, who is a member of the Finance Committee, voted with the contractionists, while Senator Cameron voted for the amendment. Senator Scott is in favor of resuming specie payments, and he thinks the way to do it is to keep down the volume of currency. His theory about specie payments is that, could this be reached, the rate of wages would be reduced, and we would then be in a better condition to compete with Europe."

Mr. President, both these extracts reached me this morning in letters from numerous portions of the State of Pennsylvania, from those whom I consider my friends, and who advise me that, however averse my private feelings may be to a personal explanation, it is my duty to the State to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper which is given as the original authority for the extract in the Lebanon *Courier* claimed to be respectable. Lebanon *Courier*, so far as I am aware of its character, is a respectable newspaper circulated in the interior of Pennsylvania. This announcement appeared originally in a newspaper claiming, as I have said, to be respectable, and the tone is such as to carry the idea that it speaks for me, and ,states my opinion and my theories by authority. It is again quoted and referred to in a paper in the interior of my State. So long as this has been confined to misrepresentation and fabrication chiefly of a personal character, I have declined to answer them. So repeatedly has this been the case that I can come to no other conclusion than that the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* is under orders of his superior systematically to misrepresent and defame me. When I have striven for and secured appropriations in which the city of Philadelphia was largely interested, I have been represented as neglecting her interests. When I advocated the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Caldwell,) for reasons seeming to me to demand it, I was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that I had not drawn the back pay authorized by the law of the last Congress, his dispatches represented that I had drawn it.

I might refer to a more recent article in this same newspaper affecting a question in which Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania are largely interested, and in which it is complained that both the Senators from Pennsylvania have failed to force upon the Senate a measure which it was their duty to bring before it, or have been cowardly in advocating it. I forbear, however, to notice that, only referingto it that the Senate may bear witness as to whether either of the Senators from Pennsylvania has been derelict in his duty or cowardly in maintaining the interests of the State. Both of them, I trust, have too much respect for themselves and their associates to suppose that they would or could consent to force any bill upon the Senate.

When falsehoods are published as my opinions upon public questions in which the people of my State are largely interested, as if uttered by me, my duty to them they say, requires that I avail myself of the only means left me of meeting and refuting such an assumption. The reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* had no authority to write any such opinion or theory. I hold no intercourse with him.

I have not hesitated to announce my belief that specie payments could not be resumed in the near future, and could not be maintained under all circumstances. I favor free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks, based upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national bank currency is issued, and redeemable primarily by the banks, and ultimately by the Government, either in coin or in interest-bearing bonds. If I cannot secure that, I will favor the best system of free banking that can be secured by modifications of the present national bank laws, incorporating among them some provision for the redemption of these notes.

To a paper currency unlimited in amount and irredeemable in anything more valuable than itself when it falls below par I am opposed, believing it to be injurious to to the permanent and best interests of all classes of society; and these opinions I have not hesitated to express upon the floor of the Senate, although the condition of my throat, in consequence of a bronchial disease, has been such that I have refrained from speaking at length upon this and many other questions that I desired to have spoken upon. But upon this very subject, upon the very day on which this despatch was sent from the city of Washington to Philadelphia *Press*, in answer to a suggestion of my colleague, I said upon the floor of the Senate, and it is so reported in the *Record*.

"Now, on the subject of specie payments, while I do not wish to be diverted for the purpose of discussing that qustion, my colleague equally misapprehends my position. I am not only not in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments, but I do not think it possible for us to resume specie payments immediately, nor at any time in the very near future. He and I, I think, agree on that subject. I go further, and say that after we have resumed, it is not possible that we should keep up that resumption during all time, and especially during panics."

The closing inference of this dispatch, which is but as if it were my declaration, is that I favor this policy because I desire to reduce the wages of labor here to a level with that of the pauper labor of Europe. That it is in substance. Now, sir, if there be any Senator upon this floor who is open to the charge of advocating a policy which, instead of diminishing, will increase the wages of labor, I think I am open to that charge, and it can be sustained by numerous quotations from my speeches when the tariff and revenue bills have been under discussion, to none of which will delay in refering here; but I condensed my whole opinions upon that question, in speaking upon that subject, into the declaration that I believed that the policy which I was then advocating would keep up the wages of labor, and that that policy would make labor contented and capital secure. I have never entertained or uttered such a sentiment about the wages of labor as that reported in the *Press* and quoted in the *Courier*. It is a fabrication and a falsehood.

Now, Mr. President, with the proprietor of the paper which first gave currency to this falsehood, or with the instrument he uses to furnish such materials for his columns, I can have no controversy. I have referred to instances of misrepresentation which have been, perhaps, intended to affect me both personally and in my public character, but not for the purpose of entering into any personal controvery. I depart, in this instance, from the rule of my life, to live down slander instead of noticing it, because my constituents have demanded it of me as a public duty. It is only in response to their demand that I rise for the purpose of saying to the constituency, who thus consider it my duty to notice this unauthorized fabrication of my opinions upon a public question, nor my conduct in the Senate upon any question, is likely to be either correctly or fairly reported in the dispatches of a paper represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietor, by one who, when speaking of me, has been more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeller than an impartial journalist.

A Dodge of the Doctors.

Oftentimes doctors advertise their *immense* practice by having some one to call them out of church during sermon time. It was cruel on a certain disciple of Esculapius who once got enough at this little game.

"Doctor! Doctor!" called a young urchin, sticking his head into a church door one morning just before prayer time.

"Well who is sick now?" inquired the sexton.

"No one, as I know on," answered the innocent youth, loud enough to be heard all over the church," but the doctor gave me a ten-cent shinny if I'd call him out of the church during sermon time." The only serious countenance in that church during the prayer that followed, was that of the doctor.

CHICORY is said to be one of the most hurtful things that can be taken into the stomach, causing inflammation and dyspepsia, and several of the Eastern States are talking of laws against its being put into coffee.

Personal.

Mrs. General Sherman is opposed to round dancing, and forbids her daughters from it even at home.

Judge William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, and family, are announced to sail for Europe in June.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, is suffering so severely from his paralytic attack as to prevent his attendance in the Senate.

Horace Greeley used to say that he had rather see an old woman take snuff than to stand before the finest painting in the world.

The fortune left by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was expected, is likely to exceed $15,000,000, gold.

Mr. Lincoln found out what was the matter with a once distinguished but soon extinguished general. He said George had the "slows."

Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, being a native of West Springfield, Mass., has been invited to attend the centennial soon to be observed in that place.

Some of the prominent witnesses in the Tichborne trial are about to be arrested on charge of conspiring with the claimant to get possession of the Tichborne estate.

Shakspeare was wiser than Solomon, and Oliver Cromwell was grander than Moses—at least, so Rev. Dr. Porteus said in a lecture at Brooklyn, the other evening.

Alexander H. Stephens is a close student of the Holy Scriptures, and on his table, covered with public documents, mail matter, etc., etc, may always be seen the sacred voluma

Cora Pearl, the notorious English adventuress, resident in Paris, is said to live at the rate of 500,000 francs ($100,000) a year. She finds new admirers and makes new dupes every month.

With Sanbora at the Internal Revenue books and Jayne gnawing at the Custom House entries, the mercantile community became convinced of the truth of Shylock's statement that "there be land rats and water rats."

A Michigan paper intimates that Miss Anna Dickinson is upwards of 300 years old. We certainly never should have suspected her, from her comparatively youthful appearance, of being over fifty-five or sixty at most.

Minister Bancroft occasionally seeks relief from the perplexities of diplomacy by appearing on skates at the Thiergarten Pond, in Berlin. With becoming pride of country, he did the "eagle" with the highest skatorial success.

The sultan Abdul Aziz, it is said, was most graceful in his bearing toward the Empress Eugenie during her stay at Constantinople, his habitual brusqueness giving place to an untoward amiability. After her departure he actually moped.

It does not appear to be the fate of the gallant Sheridan to meander through this vale of tears soothed and sustained by the companionship of a loving wife, but he enjoys the next best thing, in having had a cooking stove named after him.

The Lowell *Courier* says that the Hon. Frederick Smyth, lately Governor of New Hampshire, was once a resident of Lowell. He began as porter at the Merrimac House, then kept by Mr. Murdock, and used to black boots at four cents per pair

One Bartley, a Government contractor in the clothing department at Philadelphia, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He denies the charge, but claims that in making up the cloth he had a right to retain the "cabbage," that is to say the remnants.

We never could account for Forney's course until we saw that anecdote about his habit of dictating to three short-hand reporters at once. A man who dictates to three reporters at once is bound to be occasionally inconsistent and inconsequential. —*Louisville Commercial.*

A rumor is gaining ground in Boston that Postmaster Burt is to retire, and Senator Bailey, who represents the First (Middlesex) District in the Massachusetts Senate, is to be made Postmaster of Boston. Bailey was an earnest worker for General Butler in both his canvasses for the Governorship.

A Maryland lady, Mrs. B. H. Conway, of Frederick county, who has established a reputation as a contractor for "fills" and "cuts," has filled several contracts in Pennsylvania, and been awarded a $100,000 job on the Western Maryland Railroad, and now takes the work of excavating a tract in Baltimore for building sites.

The fact that Barbara Frietchie has not yet turned up in Washington with a claim of $25,000 for holding the National flag out of her window in Fredericktown and scaring Robert Lee, goes far to prove that Whittier was fooled in that little transaction, and that B. F., is, and has been suspected a myth.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Congressman Cox is good authority on natural history, entomology, and agriculture. He says Boss Tweed is as extinct as the Dodo, and adds that "parties were sometimes killed by one man, just as one hornet, if he felt good, could break up a camp-meeting." He wants to know "who is the Republican hornet." Boston knows.

The London *News* says that Disraeli has never succeeded in thoroughly mastering the English language. He has an idiom of his own, not without its piquancy and gorgeous efforts, but it is not the tongue of our great writers or our common speech. It was sometimes said by Bulwer that he himself never understood English grammar as taught in his time.

Marshal Von Moltke, who has heretofore been able to hold his tongue in innumerable languages, makes use of some pretty broad German, to inform the world that fatherland having got all she wanted in the way of French treasure and territory, has no yearning for any more worlds to conquer. The marshal goes further, and assures the world that there is no need to be afraid that Germany only wants, like Jeff Davis, to be let alone.

There will be a good deal of satisfaction at the report that Castelar is about to rejoin the Spanish Ministry, though there is some danger of his putting too much confidence in Serrano's assurances of his support of the republic. The marshal has never been hampered by promises or oaths of allegiance in the past, and having lost the confidence of the party of Isabella, it may be that he sees in the republic a greater chance for his ascendancy than in any other regime. But he is not to be trusted.

Around the Fireside.

The Shadow of the Rock.

BY HENRY G. SPAULDING.

Through open fields and smiling lawns
My noontide pathway led,
Along the cliffs, whose clinging weeds
By ocean's tides are fed.

Like feathered arrows flew the foam
Across the breaking waves,
While low murmuring sounds I heard
Within the seaside caves.

The sun, like ball of glowing fire,
Shed down on sea and plain
Its dazzling rays, till every sense
Was overcome with pain.

Then looking down the slanting ledge,
A quiet, cool retreat
I spied, from rising billows safe,
A shade from light and heat.

Of shelving rock its roof was framed,
Its floor with pebbles laid,
And in the wall the waves of yore
A seat of stone had made.

Long hours I sat—O, musings sweet!
O, day-dreams by the sea!
Till evening's shadows crept upon
The weary world and me.

Giver of sunshine and of shade,
From Thee the dazzling rays
Of life descend; from Thee the heat
And burden of our days.

But ever by our path we find
Some calm retreat of prayer,
Where tides of love divine flow in,—
A shelter sweet from care.

The "Shadow of the Rock" art Thou;
From Thee the murmurmings come
Of far-off seas that wash the shores
Of our eternal home.

Death.

Each day calls to remembrance the fact that death cannot be far from any of us; but do not let the thought sadden you.—As God planned the time of our birth, so he will plan the time of our departure.—The apostle said, "To die is gain." By and by we shall need to rest; to begin again in a fairer abode. If you are a Christian, death will only be like the going home of a child to long expectant arms.

Do not expect in health to

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ The Bedford County *Press* came to us very much enlarged and improved last week. We are glad to see that our friend Long is prospering.

☞ Last week chronicled the death of two of America's most distinguished statesmen—Millard Fillmore and Charles Sumner. In life the views of these men were as opposite as light and darkness. Sumner was the embodiment of opposition to slavery, and the other was the candidate of the party for President that adopted the notorious twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. Peace to their ashes.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Capt. Burchinell offered the following resolutions, which were twice read and agreed to :

WHEREAS, This house has heard with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of two of the country's purest citizens, men alike distinguished for the probity and excellence of their private lives and the exalted patriotism of their public career, in which as actors they figured during an epoch the most eventful and changeful in the nation's history; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, and of Charles Sumner, a Senator of the United States, the country at large has met with a national calamity and statesmanship and society have lost two of their brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the great dead this house do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

☞ The first number of a small sheet, 13 by 21 inches, entitled *The Local News*, Hugh Lindsay, editor and proprietor, appeared last week. It is neatly printed and its make up is creditable. What has induced Mr. Lindsay to embark in this venture we do not know, as it must be evident to any sane man that there is not room in Huntingdon for another paper. There are already three papers here which have little else to live upon but "The Local News," and we consider it a very severe reflection upon us, and the others engaged in the business, to intimate that we do not pay sufficient attention "to that kind of matter." We think this very ungenerous. The man who will take a paper at two cents a week will and can pay four cents for five times or six the amount of matter. Mr. Lindsay has a perfect right to start as many papers as he has a mind to, but it seems to us he could make a better investment. We always speak candidly of such ventures and our opinion is usually vindicated.

Our New York Letter.

Over-Crowding—How People Live, or Rather, How They Exist—Diamonds — The Astors, Father and Son — Charities — Intemperance Among Women—The Last Swindle—Political.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1874.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

One half of the million of people who make up this great Babel live in what are called tenement houses. You, oh dweller in the village or the country, have an idea that a house is a structure of seven to twelve rooms, in the centre of a pretty piece of ground, with flowers, fruit and such things about it, where a child may be born and grow up with decent, healthful surroundings. That is not what 500,000 people in this city know as a house. To them a house means a vast building, four or five stories high, divided into small rooms, the rooms ten feet square, the bed rooms closets. Light, the cheapest of all things, is in these places a luxury, and ventilation is impossible. Often twenty, thirty, and forty families are crowded into a single building, and instances have been known where as many as 150 apartments have been crowded together under one roof, each of them inhabited by a family of from three to five persons. Huddled together in these communities of crime and filth, a large part of the City's population live and die here, without ever having known the true significance of the word "home."

The extent to which the overcrowding system of tenement houses is carried in New York, exceeds that of any other Christian city in the world. A comparative exhibit of the

POPULATION TO THE SQUARE ACRE,

among our poor people, shows that in the Eleventh Ward it is 328; in the Thirteenth Ward, 311; in the Fourteenth Ward, 275, and in the Seventeenth Ward, 280—these being the four most densely thronged districts in New York. London has but one district that approaches this exhibit. The population of the Strand numbers 307 to the square acre, and the next most crowded area is East London, with 266.

AND WHAT IS MORE.

Very frequently there is no pretence of separating families by thin partition walls.—Men find themselves unable to pay the rent of a whole room, and so two or more families are huddled into a single room, the partition being a mark on the floor. And in these places children are born—families sleep together, male and female. Is it any wonder that the jails and prisons are crowded? Is it any wonder that to keep common order an army of policemen is required?

THE OTHER EXTREME.

And while 500,000 people thus herd together like cattle, living on the refuse of the markets, and thankful if they get even that, it is a sharp commentary on our boasted civilization to read in a "society" paper that Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, at a recent ball, wore diamonds to the amount of one million dollars, and laces to the amount of one hundred thousand more. The husband of this woman is worth not less than $60,000,000, a large share of his property being in these very tenement houses, I have been describing. He has never given a dollar in charity—he never repairs a house, or ever heeds a call for air, light or cleanliness from the miserable wretches who inhabit them. The only interest he ever takes in these people is to see that they pay their rent every month in advance, and to see exactly how much money in the shape of rent can be screwed out of them. His father, the original Astor, John Jacob, was not quite so bad as his son. The old man died worth $30,000,000. In his last illness he woke up one morning and asked of his secretary :

"Mr.——has Mrs. Wilson paid her month's rent?"

"I believe not," said the Secretary.

"It is $12. You will see to it at once.—She is sick, and if you put it off she may not pay it."

Twice or three times a day would this wretched old man ask if that $12 had been paid, until, to quiet him, the Secretary took $12 from his pocket and gave it to him, saying that she paid it.

"That's right—that's right," chuckled the old miser as his fingers closed on the money; "and now, Mr. ——, turn her out. She is sick and won't be able to pay. Get the three days' she owes, if you can; if not, we had better lose it than to let it grow."

Like sire, like son. Wm. B. is even more greedy and grasping than his father.

I should hate to take his money with his disposition. If the Astors meet their tenants in the next world there will be a lively time. But there is another side to New York life. There are

GENEROUS MEN.

For instance, young James Gordon Bennett gave $30,000 to be used up in soup this winter. Of course, those who don't like Bennett say he does it as an advertisement, but the hungry wretches who are saved from starvation by his gift won't care a straw what he does for it. They will pray, as I do, that more men would try this "advertising dodge."—Then the Howard Committee fitted up the basement of a building in Howard street, where everybody can be fed without money and without price. They serve a substantial supper of good soup, bread and coffee This costs, at the wholesale prices, three and one-half cents for each man. Breakfast is about the same, varied occasionally with beef, fish, pork and beans, or something of the kind.—Last month, 9,168 were fed at this place.

The applicants are a superior set of men.—They are mostly mechanics. Of 30 names recorded, the United States was represented by 11; Ireland by 7; Germany by 7; England by 4; Scotland and France by 1 each. Three were clerks, three machinists, and three laborers. The others were engineers, book agents, firemen on steamers, carpenters, &c., &c.

FEMININE INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is by no means confined to the men of New York. Indeed the vice is wide-spread, and is not limited by sex. The wives and daughters of the "best families" are addicted to the maddening bowl, and are as much the slaves of appetite as their father and brothers. They get it first by the use of wine in the social circle—then the exhaustion resulting from late hours, and excitement calls for stimulants as a sustainer. And once fastened there is an end. Such habits grow on women faster than on men, and are more certain to stay. Thousands of fashionable women—leaders in society—have in their rooms the brandy-bottle, every day requiring more and more to satisfy the cravings of an alcoholized system. Does it not show? Not at first, or indeed for a long time. The art of the enameler hides those ugly red blotches.—But finally it gets beyond the enameler's art—the lady in a debauch makes an exhibition of herself—the secret is out, and with no restraint she devotes herself entirely to it and goes down to the pit. It is time that a reform was inaugurated in the homes of the wealthy. There is but little use of talking reform or temperance so long as wine is set before every guest by the lady of the house, and stronger drinks by the head thereof.

THE LAST SWINDLE

which the authorities are after, is the clumsiest yet unearthed, but as clumsy as it is thousands upon thousands have bitten at it and been bitten by it. "The Geneva Watch Co.," with "J. Wright & Co., 609 Broadway" as agents, have flooded the country with advertisements offering to send superb gold watches for—think of it—$4! The metal of which its watches are said to be made is "almonia gold," which, from its description, appears to be on the whole far better than the genuine article. The circular states that this wonderful composition was "invented by Thomas T. Efendolph, one of the largest stockholders in the Geneva Watch Co."

Mr. Efendolph, who is a wonderful alchemist, worked for years endeavoring to make a discovery that would take the place of gold, and stand the tests of acids, and always retain its brilliancy, and wear the same as virgin gold itself. In May, 1871, his years of laborious toil were rewarded by the discovery of this material, which even expert jewellers cannot detect. Of course watches so cheap and so good were in demand, and I. Wright & Co. received a shower of letters containing $4 each, which was pocketed.

There is one way to stop this swindling. The laws which govern the administration of the Postoffice prohibit the delivery of letters to fictitious addresses where fraud is intended. If the first victim would, with a contrite heart, inform the Postmaster of New York, all the rest would be saved, for every letter would be returned to the sender. As high as 10,000 letters to swindlers are received at this office every month, none of them containing less than $1.00.

THE POLITICAL POT

is boiling. Even at this early day the Democracy are marshalling their forces and getting ready for the next election. This "getting ready" means the distribution of the spoils, the killing of the lame ducks and arranging the labor of the sound ones. For be it known there is no gratitude among these men. The leaders of Tammany pay down for their labor. If a man has influence he can get of them just what influence is worth—if he uses it without getting his pay, it is his fault. No matter what he has done in the past—no matter how useful he was last year—unless he has control of something and some body this year, he is killed and carted out. I know one striker who has afforded me considerable instruction as well as amusement. Last year he held a clerkship in the Court House, a sinecure in the City Hall, and something or other in another department, giving him an income of about $7,000 per annum. This Spring he was ousted from all these. "Why?" asked. "Well, you see," he answered. "I had fifty of the boys that made their headquarters at a saloon which my brother in law run. Well, this Spring, Jim, that's my brother in-law, knocked one of the boys on the head with a bottle, and was arrested, and the place was broken up, and he escaped Sing-Sing by the skin of his teeth, and had to go West. Another man took the place and gobbled the boys, and of course I was permitted to git. He holds all these places. But I ain't going lay still, no sir. I've got a man to go in with me, and I'm going to start right across the street, and I'll have 'em all back, and then they can't help themselves. I'll have my places this fall, sure."

No one seems to think of making head against Tammany—everybody seeks to conciliate it. My friend will get his place. The moment he gets control of fifty votes, he is certain of it, for that fifty, by skillful repeating, means two hundred and fifty on election, day.

This is a Republican form of government, I believe. PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 14th, 1874.

Last Saturday morning an attempt was made to dispense with Saturday's sessions in the House. After a protracted debate which lasted nearly the whole morning, the resolution was defeated, but the friends of adjournment yesterday succeeded in passing a resolution of adjournment, notwithstanding the fact that last week a point of order was raised and decided well taken, that it requires 67 members of the House to effect such a change in the rules. In the future there will be no Saturday sessions, either in the Senate or the House.

Among the legislation of interest, during the past week, we note the following :

THE SENATE

has spent the greater portion of the week in the consideration of the Corporation bill, which passed that body finally yesterday morning. On Wednesday, the joint Committee appointed to designate what changes are necessary in the Capitol buildings, to accommodate the increased membership, reported in the Senate, through Mr. Rutan, chairman. The plan of this Committee is to make no further alteration in the Senate Chamber than to replace the present desks by desks similar to those now in use in Congress. It is proposed by the Committee to alter the Hall of the House by building an addition in the rear of the Speaker's stand, erecting reporters' galleries above the stand, and replacing the present desks by desks similar to those used in Congress. The cost of this alteration is not to exceed $25,000.

On Wednesday night, the representatives of a number of railroad companies in the State appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate, to express their views upon the Corporation tax-bill, which is at present pending in the Legislature. The question was discussed by Frank B. Gowen, esq., president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; W. J. Howard, esq., solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad; E. W. Clarke, esq., president of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, and Isaac Hinckley, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. These gentlemen occupied fully two hours in expressing their views as to what a just taxation on railroads is. A number of questions were propounded to them by different members of the committee.

THE HOUSE.

On Wednesday, Mr. Webb, from the special committee, to which was referred the bill providing for the payment of the papers which advertised the New Constitution, reported the following as the basis of payment :

1st. That all duly authorized bills under the sum of $500 be paid as rendered.

2nd. That to the publishers of all weekly papers not included in the above list, who published the same with authority, these be paid the sum of $500.

3d. That to the publishers of all daily papers whose circulation does not exceed 20,000 copies daily the sum of $600 be paid with the further sum of $200, wherever such publication was made in the weekly editions of their respective papers and to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation exceeds 20,000 copies daily there be paid the sum $1,000. After various amendments the bill passed second reading as follows: Be it enact, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a form for all lawful accounts against the State for advertising the New Constitution and the verification of the same. The said bills verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate for advertising, at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made to any paper for more than four insertions. The maximum to be paid daily papers shall be $1200, and weekly papers $600. *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered, no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed.

On Wednesday night representatives of the Anti-Local Optionists met the Vice and Immorality committees of the Senate and House in the Hall of the House for the purpose of presenting arguments in favor of the repeal of the existing law. The Hall was crowed, the greater portion of the audience being ladies from the city. The meeting was addressed by James Lytle, esq., of Allegheny, Gen. Pennypacker of Chester—a member of the order of Good Templars—and Guy Hinman, esq., of Williamsport. These gentlemen did not appear as advocates of intemperance, but simply showed what an utter failure the Local Option Law had proved in districts where it prevails, and urged its repeal, and the enactment at the hands of the Legislature of a salutary license law, and one that would prove more practicable, than any now in existence. When the committee rose, a tall, lank individual, with a ministerial air walked in front of the Speaker's desk, and requested all who were in favor of Local Option to rise and join him in singing—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," his request was heartily complied with. As the audience was dispersing, and elderly woman,—we cannot call her lady—whose feeling had been worked up by "antecedent proceedings" to perfect talking pitch began holding forth in the rear of the Hall, upon, as near as we were able to hear the evils of intemperance, but when, jeered at by some of the crowd, she indulged in an intemperance of language, more shocking and disgusting, than any intemperance of drink which we ever witnessed. Of such as she is we are constrained to believe are the majority of those women who indulge in crusading visits to rum sellers shops, for no true woman knowing how utterly useless such conduct is would indulge in it.

Five important bills were read, in place in the House this week. One providing that the resignation of a member of either branch of the Legislature shall not be conclusive unless the same shall have been previously acted upon by the House of which he is a member, and accepted by a vote of two-thirds of all elected.

Another providing that any person who directly or indirectly attempts to corrupt members of the Legislature, city, county or borough officers, shall be punished on conviction thereof, with a fine of not less than $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Both Houses have adjourned until next Tuesday. MAT.

News and Notes from Washington.

Death of Charles Sumner—A Great Man Gone—His Last Hours—Funeral Ceremonies—Removal of the Remains to Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1874.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The distinguished Massachusetts Senator is dead. In his last speech a few days ago he defeated the granting of an appropriation from the public Treasury for the Centennial Celebration, and the effort, it is believed, was the immediate cause of his death.

On Tuesday Mr. Sumner was in his seat as usual. About two o'clock he was seized with pains in the region of his heart, and leaving his seat, retired to the rear of the Hall and reclined on a sofa. He rallied in a short time and moved round among the Senators, conversing with a number of them. Mr. Boutwell presented the resolutions, passed a few days ago, in the Massachusetts legislature, which were read, rescinding the resolution of censure upon Mr. Sumner for his effort in the last congress to cause the Union victories to be expunged from the army register and the battle flags. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. Sumner left the Senate Chamber, and went directly to his own residence, adjoining the Arlington Hotel. He ate a hearty dinner and had Ben Perley Poor and another intimate friend for guests. Later in the evening he was seized again with pains, and a physician was called, who pronounced his case critical, and advised a medical consultation. Surgeon General Barnes and two other physicians were called, who on examination decided that he was laboring under an attack of *angina pectoris*, a recurrence of his former disease his recovery from which was very doubtful. The night was passed and the morning found him no better;—the physicians in fact pronounced his case hopeless and his decease was a question of only a few hours time at most. He requested that Col. John W. Forney and other personal friends in Philadelphia, New York and Boston might be notified of his condition by telegraph, and that Dr. Brown-Sequard, his physician, might be sent for, who was then in New York city. His requests were promptly complied with. He grew worse, and his ebbing life was anxiously watched by his warm friends who surrounded his bedside, about 2 o'clock he expressed a desire to be lifted up, and in a whisper said, "Every bone in my body is tired;" subsequently once or twice he whispered "Oh, how weary," at 2:47 o'clock, he died, without a struggle, and apparently without pain.

The Senate, aware of his condition, convened at 12, noon; as usual; but after prayer by Chaplain Sunderland, mainly in reference to the dying Senator, and the reading of the journal, an adjournment was moved and adopted.

In the House a deep solemnity prevailed, and many a sad countenance was seen, as members conversed with each other on the hopeless condition of the distinguished Senator. Little business was done, and an early adjournment took place.

Mr. Sumner was 63 years of age. He had three brothers and one sister, the latter of whom only is now living. She resides in California. He bequeathed his statuary and works of art to the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The body was embalmed, and a cast of the face was taken by a son of the late Hiram Powers, the sculptor.

On Friday the funeral ceremonies were held in the Senate chamber, which was filled on the floor and in the galleries. The services were conducted by the Chaplain, assisted by Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

At 25 minutes of 1 o'clock the religious exercises commenced—Rev. Dr. Butler reading a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, commencing "For as in Adam all die, so in Christ we shall all be made alive," and closing "O death, where is thy sting; O grave, where is thy victory." The Rev. Doctor followed with an earnest invitation to the throne of grace, closing with the Lord's prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland then read from the 39th and 90th Psalms, commencing with the 4th verse of the former, beginning "Lord, make me know mine end and the measure of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am." He then read the 90th Psalm, beginning "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," and closing, "And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it."

The chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, then invoked the throne of divine grace in a long prayer, closing as follows :

"And now, oh, Lord, our God, be graciously pleased to go with those who shall bear away forever from this place the body of our lamented friend. Give them safe conduct in their sad journey; and we beseech Thee, in Thy kind providence, let all arrangements for his obsequies be fittingly made among that noble but now stricken people who await the arrival of the funeral train by the Old Cradle of Liberty. O, God, the God of our fathers, bless this nation and all the nations; bless us and all men together; and when we come to die, open Thou for us the portals of eternity, and crown every soul with a pure, blessed and glorious immortality. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The religious exercises closed at three minutes to 1 o'clock, with the pronouncing of a benediction by Chaplain Sunderland.

The President *pro tem*, Mr. Carpenter, then arose and said: "And now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-arms and the committee appointed to convey them to his home—there to commit them, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the soil of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes."

The casket was then closed, and the flowers having been replaced, it was removed from the chamber, followed by the committees appointed by the Senate and the House to accompany the remains

Boston, viz:—Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Oglesby, Stockton and McCreery, and Representatives Hurlburt, Hale, Foster, Rainey, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock.

At six minutes past one o'clock the House of Representatives retired in a body to their own chamber.

At the close of the services the body was carried to the hearse, and a procession formed, in which were many of our distinguished men, followed in the procession by about three hundred well-dressed and orderly colored men.

Delegations of the Senate and the House will accompany the remains, in a special train, with two Pulman Palace cars, over the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, to New York, and thence to Boston. The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday.) Many of the colored citizens from Washington, will attend the funeral. N. U. P.

Charles Sumner.

Sudden Death of the Massachusetts Statesman—His Last Hours in the Senate and on Earth—Adjournment of Both Houses of Congress—Receptions of the Sad News in Boston.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C, March 11.—Senator Sumner passed a quiet night under a subcutaneous injection of morphine. This morning he was sleeping under the effects of it without material change. Surgeon General Barnes and Doctors Johnson and Lincoln were at that hour in consultation at the residence of the Senator. Yesterday, in the Senate, he had a slight attack affecting the nerves of the heart, but when he returned home he was sufficiently well to entertain two friends at dinner, at the close of which he made allusion to the condition of his heart, and between nine and ten o'clock he was taken so sick as to require the attendance of a physician, and in an hour thereafter he had a second attack of his old disease—neuralgia of the heart Several of his nearest personal friends were sent for and remained with him during the night.

Senator Schurz, in leaving Mr. Sumner's room at half-past twelve, took him by the hand and asked, "do you know me?" Mr. Sumner replied, "yes, but I cannot see you." At once Senator Sumner fell into an easy slumber, which encouraged some of his friends to believe that he was somewhat better, but a consultation of physicians held about that hour did not establish any reason for any such impression.

At 12:45 Mr. Sumner was fast failing. In addition to the physicians, Senators Schurz and Representatives George F. Pierce and E. R. Hoar were with him. The parlors and halls of the mansion were filled with anxious friends.

At one o'clock he was unconcious and growing cold.

At half-past one he did not seem to suffer any pain, being under the influence of strong opiates, but his extremities were very cold, and the physicians did not think their natural warmth could be restored. Immense numbers of anxious visitors, including a great many colored people, called at his residence.

At ten minutes before three o'clock the Senator expired calmly and without a struggle

During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness, his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of the morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning. His sufferings to the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said, "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." About a quarter before three he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time, were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city, Major Perley Poore, George T. Downing and James Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day, had left just previous, not anticipating that his death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Senator Sumner has, is a sister, wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress, other prominent citizens and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred. Douglass. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping. Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, was sent for immediately, and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. Though, of course, no time has yet been fixed therefor, the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's age at the time of his death, was sixty-three years, two months and five days. Senator Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he has taken in questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay special regard to it, and he remarked last night to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with the serious spasm which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health; he was afraid he was working too hard.

Senator Sumner, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate Chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of Mr. Sargent, who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous insulting letters on the subject; adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letters, and packages of a more offensive character, both through the mail and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Mr. Sargent therefore turned the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its censure of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. An hour or more afterwards, Mr. Sumner called Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, aside to a seat on a sofa in the Senate Chamber, and talked with him, as he had frequently done before, in regard to their respective states of ill-health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cold. He told Mr. Ferry that he had suffered so much from his heart the night previous that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Mr. Ferry's opinion of hyperdermic injections, and from time to time complained of severe pain while they were talking. Finally, a little before four o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home, his last words in the Senate Chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Ferry. The apparent vigor manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centennial bill excited considerable surprise, in view of his long-continued feebleness of health he past year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehension that he was over-taxing his strength in these efforts. It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate co-incidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its vote of censure upon Mr Sumner, should have been presented and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned until to-morrow on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. Flags on the State House and city buildings are displayed at half mast. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of Aldermen this afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by the city. It was thought that it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least two days. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the city government together to-morrow, and the resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman should be framed. The life, character and public services of Senator Sumner form the subject of editorials in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness pervades the entire community.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Charles Sumner, the son of Charles Pinkney Sumner, a lawyer of Boston, was born in that city February 6, 1811. He was carefully educated, and in the Boston latin school he won the prizes for English composition and Latin poetry, together with the Franklin medal. He graduated in 1830 at Cambridge, and then entered the law school there, where his mode of study was so thorough and careful that he won the highest prize from his preceptors. While still a student of law he contributed articles to the *American Jurist*, a quarterly journal, of which he soon became the editor. In 1834, he was admitted to the bar at Worchester and then commenced practice in Boston. Having been appointed reporter to the Supreme Court, he was the compiler of three volumes, known as "Sumner's reports." For several winters he also delivered lectures to the law students of Cambridge school, in the absence of Profs. Greenleaf and Story, and he also had charge of the Dane school. In 1833 he published a new edition of Dunlaps' "Treaties on the Practice of the Courts of Admiralty in Civil Causes of Maritime Jurisdiction," his new comments and notes being very copious and so full of legal learning as to with the highest praise from the profession.

He visited England in 1837, and was received in the most flattering manner. He was a close attendant on the debates in parliament and on the courts of London, and his learning, culture, fine presence, and polished manners and varied accomplishments made him a favorite in the most distinguished circles of English society.

From London Mr. Sumner went to Paris, where he pursued a similar course, attending the meetings of the chamber of deputies, the lectures of the Sorbonne and other schools. He was the guest of Gen. Cass, then American minister in Paris, and the controversy between our government and Great Britain on the northeastern boundary being then in progress, Mr. Sumner wrote at Gen. Cass' requests a very able defence of the American claim. He afterwards traveled all through Italy and Germany, everywhere received with distinction by the most eminent men, and storing his capacious mind with valuable knowledge.

In 1840 Mr. Sumner returned to the United States and resumed the practice of his profession, though he gave most of his time to writing and lecturing. In 1845 he was appointed lecturer at the Cambridge law school. During the three following years he edited with, much ability Vesey's Reports, in twenty volumes. He was, in 1845, the fourth of July orator for the city of Boston, and his oration on that occasion was considered a master-piece. It advocated universal peace among the nations, and as our government was then on the eve of a war with Mexico, this may be regarded as Mr. Sumner's first entry into political life.

The opposition to the annexation of Texas as a slave state was increasing at the north, and a public meeting at Faneuil hall, on the 4th of November, Mr. Sumner delivered a powerful speech. From this time he was an active member of the whig party; but as a party it was not decided in its opposition to the extension of slavery, and for this reason he joined the free soil party in 1848, when Martin Van Buren became its nominee for the presidency. He had made many speeches, delivered many lectures and written much on the evil of slavery; and when, in 1850, President Fillmore signed the fugitive slave bill, he pronounced on him a most bitter and powerful condemnation. In the following April, Daniel Webster's seat in the Senate having become vacant through his acceptance of the state department under Fillmore, Mr. Sumner, through a coalition of free soilers and democrats in the legislature, was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts.

On the 1st of December, 1851, he took his seat in the Senate. He was re-elected in 1857, in 1863 and in 1869.

Upon his first entrance into the Senate Mr. Sumner became an outspoken opponent of the extension of slavery. In May, 1856, when the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State was under debate, he made one of the grandest oratorical efforts, which, while it delighted and aroused the friends of freedom, alarmed and enraged the fire-ds of slavery. This led to the assault of Preston S. Brooks, committed on Thursday, May 22, two days after this great speech had been finished. The effects of the assault upon Mr. Sumner was very serious. He was entirely disabled, mentally and bodily, for a time. Having had the best trea ment to be found in this country, without much benefit, he went to Europe in March, 1857, for further treatment. He returned in the autumn to take his seat in the Senate, to which he had been re-elected. But his condition was still precarious, and he suffered extremely and continually. Again, in May, 1858, he went to Europe and placed himself in the hands of eminent surgeons in Paris, who subjected him to very severe and extraordinary treatment, but with much more satisfactory results than had been expected. He returned to America, almost completely restored, in the autumn of 1859, and he took his seat once more in the senate in the succeeding winter.

When Lincoln was elected and the southern states prepared to secede Mr. Sumner distinguished himself by his opposition to all propositions of compromise or concession to the south. When secession took place, and when the war was begun after Lincoln's inauguration, he was one of the most strenuous supporters of the administration, and early advocated emancipation of the slaves as a war measure as well as a measure of justice. In the legislation of congress defining the rights of colored people Mr. Sumner took a prominent and active part throughout the years of the war and those immediately succeeding it.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce.—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce.—The favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

THE United States District Court for Virginia has decided that the bankrupt will be allowed his statutory homestead exemption, to the amount of $500, even in preference to judgments which had become a lien before bankruptcy.

☞ Very valuable on Plantations as a preventive for Fever, Chills, ect. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR will keep the hands healthy, so they may lose no valuable time during the busy sickly season.

THE British losses in the Ashantee expedition were only sixteen killed and three hundred and sixty-eight wounded.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills — Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

☞ Mutilated Limbs (if no bones are broken) made good as new by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Special Notices.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nervy, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—those liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Old Boreas has been on a high.

Our new type are hard to beat.

The flitting season is almost here.

Winter lingers in the lap of spring.

Huntingdon marksmen are invincible.

Our new visiting cards are just the thing.

The suckers now indulge in diluted alcohol.

Business men are brushing up for the spring trade.

Wild ducks are numerous on the Susquehanna.

They are as quiet as mice, the "rats." The sly "buggers."

The clerk of the weather seems to have plenty of *change*.

The local option law is a dead letter in some sections of the town.

The Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session at Altoona.

Port & Friedley's new business stand presents a cosy appearance.

Will. P. Conard, the champion shootist, wears his honors meekly.

Senator Scott spent several days in town last week. His health is good.

The little birds welcomed the bright sunshine on Sunday afternoon.

Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap, will be open for pupils in the spring.

Tabs are the thing for merchants. Thousands of them at the JOURNAL office.

The Court House is being prepared for the Hook and Ladder Company's festival.

The ladies of Williamsport have opened war on the liquor sellers of that city.

The most self-satisfied young man you see in the town is the least use to anybody.

People who want to get the worth of their money should advertise in the JOURNAL.

J. C. Crawford, esq., has been appointed Post Master at Shade Valley this county.

What has become of all the money? There appears to be very little in circulation here.

Miss Lian Lee died suddenly at Shade Gap, on Friday night, 6th inst., of heart disease.

Dennis O'Rafferty laments the loss of his pig in another column. It is a plaintive *tail*.

A severe effort is being made at Harrisburg, to secure the passage of a General License law.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL, the cheapest paper in the county. Only $2 per year. Roll in!

Quite a number of chickens have been stolen lately, from different parties, in Shirleysburg.

Five more converts were baptized, by the Rev. Hunter, of the Baptist church, on Sunday last.

The new bridge, at the foot of Fourth street, is undergoing repair. Mr. Lamberson is the contractor.

Leister has not christened his new hotel yet. We would suggest LEISTER HOUSE, as an appropriate name.

John E. Smucker, esq., visited Philadelphia, last week and speaks favorably of the business prospects east.

Send along your job work. We keep a man to do this kind of work solely. Our work cannot be beaten.

The *Watchman* thinks because they have *Clover* in the Morrison House, "the pasture ought to be good."

King, of the *Radical*, dropped in last week and speaks favorably of matters and things in the Mountain city.

Reader, buy your envelopes at the JOURNAL office and have your card printed on them. Everybody does this.

Shirleysburg is about to have another ditch question. It is the same old ditch but breaking out in a new place.

Rev. Pennypacker was in town on Saturday and Sunday on his way to Conference. His little daughter is quite ill.

As a trundleist our friend Joe Isenberg, of Henry & Co's., is a success. We like to see young men airing the baby.

Judge Leas' Brahma rooster has left. Perhaps he has gone to crow over the result of the late borough election, Judge.

What has become of all the butter? Are the cows on a strike? The Legislature ought to regulate this matter of strikes.

We are prepared to print horse bills in a superior style, having one of the handsomest cuts in the State. Give us your orders.

The borough authorities are erecting a building, adjacent to the engine house, for the keeping of the hook and ladder apparatus.

Persons stopping off the cars, at Shirleysburg, had better provide themselves with a pontoon train if they wish to go up to town.

The best thing in Porter township, last week, is said to have been Hon. John N. Swoope's turkey roast. We havn't a doubt of it.

Jacob Brumbaugh, familiary known as "Jakey," is home from the Millersville Normal during vacation. He expects to graduate during the summer.

It is currently reported here that there are some important changes on the railroad, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source.

The people of Huntingdon county have found out, since the adoption of the New Constitution, that they do not need very much Local Legislation.

The festival and "cake walk," held in the Court House, last week, by the colored folks, was a success. They request us to return thanks to the public.

The Grangers are running things strong in Shirleysburg. Things look a little political. Some of the sisters have began to falter. So says Madam Rumor.

The old Shaver's Creek Presbyterian Church, located at M'Alevy's Fort, has been enjoying a refreshing season such as they have not experienced for many years.

Why can't the school teachers in the different districts send us items of news? It might develope a taste which, in after years, might be very advantageous.

David McGarvey, of Shirley township, is building a barn 100 feet long and 65 feet deep. Mr. Charles Bowersox, of Shirleysburg, is doing the carpenter work.

The Silsby Ministrels hold forth at the Opera House, in Clearfield, on the evenings of the 19th and 20th instant.

The article going the rounds of the papers entitled "Scared out of a wife," appeared originally in this paper several years ago. The JOURNAL is entitled to the credit.

The burgess of Alexandria shuts his eyes to the fact that mules and hogs are running at large in the streets. This won't do, friend. You ought at least to go one eye on them.

Fouse Bros. & Co. are said to be doing a large business at York, this State. Fouse Brothers were formerly of this county. We think they ought to locate in Huntingdon.

Lately when Sheriff Houck had seventeen prisoners in his charge, he was obliged to put twelve of them in one room. This was the best he could do with the present barn yclept a jail. And there is no talk of building a new one.

When you have your address printed on your envelopes your letters cannot well get lost. They are bound to come back in the course of time. We can always supply them.

Mr. George Swine, of Shirley township, cut a severe gash in his foot, on Friday morning last. He was spliting a stick of wood at the time and the axe glanced stricking him on the instep.

If you are indebted to the printer, remember he needs his money badly, and will thank you most heartily for discharging the indebtedness. Gladden his heart by responding to his modest request.

David Friedly, of West Huntingdon, who had his hand badly cut, a week or two ago, by the bursting of a bottle that he was cleaning, died on Saturday last of paralysis and pulmonary disease.

Miss Eliza Gibson, daughter of the late James M. Gibson, of Bedford, has been lying very ill, in this place, with pulmonary symptoms, for several weeks. Her friends despair of her recovery.

If any of our friends desire to hear the argument in the Guss case, they can take the 9:29 train on Thursday next and be in time. The argument will be held in the Senate chamber in the evening.

Our friend I. D. Massey has worn out one pair of steps since he has opened on Washington street, and he has replaced them with something decidedly substantial. I. D. knows how to accommodate.

Samuel T. Brown, esq., will go to Harrisburg to participate in the argument before the Investigating Committee, on Thursday. Mr. Brown and his colleagues deserve much credit for their efforts in this case.

The editor of the *Globe* expects to have plenty of time to attend to his paper in a week or two. He ought not to anticipate the action of the Committee. The court, however, may have its say about the matter.

We hope those indebted to us have not come to the conclusion that we can run our business and live without money? It takes a large sum of money to run our business, and we are not getting it. Come, friends, help us. [tf.

The gentlemen who so promptly responded to our call for items have our thanks. It would give us great pleasure to receive items weekly from every township in the county.—We want the JOURNAL to be a local history of the times.

There being now but one distillery in this internal revenue district, John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union, who resides near it, has been appointed, U. S. guager in place of Captain G. W. Soult, of Lewistown, who had filled the position for some time.

During the immersion, on Sunday last, a boy standing on the railroad threw a stone which struck a small boy of William I. Steel, esq., cutting his scalp and laying the skull bare for two inches. Boys should be severely punished for such indiscretions.

When you see a man who is always harping about taking care of number one please remember he only wants an opportunity to shave the hair off you. He will skin you close. The man who only lives for himself is an Ishmaelite. His hand is against everybody.

A Porter township man wants to know what has become of the young blood from Huntingdon, who went to Alexandria, to run one of their express trains on the Air Line Railroad, and who wakened up the following morning, minus his cash? It is said to be a bad road for green conductors.

A one-armed soldier stopped off the stage at Shade Gap, one day last week. Wishing to ride to the country, a horse was procured, but no saddle. He called on a potato-bug 'Squire for the loan of one, when he was informed that he could have the saddle, but must pay ten cents a day for the use of it!

The actual expenses of Huntingdon county, exclusive of the Alms House, for the year 1873, are $29,373.09. We doubt whether there is another county in the State that can make a similar exhibit in proportion to the population. It is considerably less than one dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the county.

A good story is out on one of the election officers of Dublin township. It appears that he failed to pay his boarding bill at the last Fall election, and at the Spring election, while eating his dinner, his hat disappeared! On inquiry he was politely informed by the landlady that his hat would not be forthcoming until that old bill was paid.

Dennis O'Rafferty is said to be in a terrible sweat—he can't read our Dutch letter. All he can make out is "wipeslite" and he has an idea it refers to Biddy. Well, Dennis, Donny is just as much put out "wid yer Irish." And what is to be done; since that fight there is an unreasonable antagonism. The "Grasy Dutchman" hates the puteen drinking Irishman.

The *Standard* endeavors to convey the impression that our friend, Will. P. Conard, is a Philadelphia man. "Not by a long shot." Mr. Conrad is a native of Shaver's Creek Valley and at present a property holder and resident of West Huntingdon. That was a shot in the dark, friend. Conrad is, however, connected with a Philadelphia house that does a slashing business.

The Altoona *Radical* does not want to *Curry* favor with one of the aspirants for Legislative honors, in that district, and intimates, if he should be nominated, it will *Curry* him so effectually that all the prayers of the Chaplain of the late Constitutional Convention shan't save him. King, be careful, didn't you tell us those prayers were worth twelve and a half cents a piece?

"A subscriber" writes us to request "Donny Dellersblecker, D. D." to write German like "Yohonnas" or "Chrisley" so that those who do not understand Pennsylvania German may be able to understand them. This cannot be done. "Donny" addresses a large class of readers, of whom we have quite a number, that cannot well be amused the other way. His letters will take up but little space and will be read and appreciated by somebody in every community.

The travel on the East Broad Top Railroad is on the increase, owing to, a great extent, to the popularity of the Conductor and train hands. The Superintendent surely made a lucky hit in the selection of men to run the first passenger train on this road. A special train was run from Orbisonia to Mt. Union and returned at double quick time one night a week or so ago, by the Superintendent of the road, for the purpose of taking Dr. Thompson out to receive an assistant superintendent, but it is a girl.

At Altoona, on Saturday last, an engine standing in the Pennsylvania railroad company's yard at that place, got started in some way, without any person on it, and ran through the round house and across an open space into the large machine shop, running the entire length of the shop, over three hundred feet, in which over five hundred men were at work. One man named Curfman was killed and another named Bradley had his leg taked off and cannot live. It smashed everything in its course.

The Democratic papers are patting R. Bruce Petriken on the back and telling him that he would make a tip-top Democratic candidate for Governor. The Centre *Reporter* however, doesn't think so, and says that "we now hear a Huntingdon paper "fetching him out" for Lieutenant Governor. Trot out your second rate material, there is some more of it on hand." Up this way we do not consider him even third-class, and in Huntingdon, where he is best known, they consider his being mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship, as a huge "goak."—*Tyrone Herald.*

"Observer," of the Mt. Union *Times*, gives the following Mt. Union items: Mount Union still flourishing; another minister moves to the town; Five here now and another coming next Spring; Ground broken for a new house on Shirley Street: J. J. Robinson determines to erect three new houses; Jno. H. Miller will build a row of offices on Water Street; Grand Missionary work inaugurated. Rev. Creveling sells twenty-four family bibles in Mt. Union. One hundred and twenty more wanted to supply the demand; Young ladies of Mount Union amuse themselves on Sunday afternoon throwing stones at telegraph poles and at unfortunate passers by; Heavy fall of snow on Friday; Boardwalks not all cleared off; Snow by the next Monday; Concert by Mount Union Orchestra and Dramatic Association on Monday evening. "Perfect success;" E. K. Rodgers has to bring suit against Shirley township to recover pay for supplying school with wood. Etc., etc.; Mr. Jeffries has established a circulating library. We would like to see the enterprise prove a success.

THE TRIAL OF MARKSMANSHIP—*A Field Day for the Sporting Fraternity—Huntingdon versus Blair—The Mother County Beats Her Only Child—Five Hundred Dollars Change Hands.*—For several days past a challenge has appeared in the columns of the *Morning Tribune* attached to which was the name of Mr. John Law, of Hollidaysburg, inviting to a trial of markmanship any resident of Cambria, Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon or Bedford counties with Mr. D. M. McCartney, of Logan township, Blair county for a purse of from one hundred to five hundred dollars or any sum to make the contest interesting. It was not long until the challenge so boldly hearlded abroad by the friends of Mr. McCartney was accepted by a crack marksman of Huntingdon in the person of Wm. P. Conrad. The preliminaries having all been arranged, the time for the contest to take place was yesterday morning on the grounds of the Central Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, near this city. Early in the morning the sporting fraternity of the city and of the county capital were on the *qui vive* preparatory to the hour fixed for the match to begin—twelve o'clock noon—the Exchange hotel being headquarters.

It was agreed upon that the contest should be for a purse of one hundred dollars a side and the championship of the five counties named. Distance 100 yards, 20 shots offhand. At the appointed hour the friends of both parties arrived on the ground and the distance was measured immediately thereafter. It was a terrible day for a trial of markmanship but yet both parties labored under the same disadvantages. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and howling with the voice of a lion, while at the same time lifting up dense masses of snow and madly driving it into the faces of all present, yet the excitement attendant upon the occasion was so intense that every one seemed wholly indifferent to the howling winds and stinging cold.

In the original match of twenty shots Conrad succeeded in scoring a string of 62 inches, and McCartney a string of 88 inches, consequently it was decided in favor of the former. Prior to the commencement of the contest the side betting was decidedly lively, it being estimated that fully five hundred dollars changed hands on the result. A resident of Hollidaysburg, named Kellerman, lost twenty dollars on the first shots fired by either marksman, having made a wager with Mr. Conrad that Mr. McCartney would make the best showing on the first shot. Immediately thereafter Mr. K. and Mr. Law had some important business elsewhere which would not admit of postponement. They forgot to return.

After the first match had been concluded a second was arranged for a purse of fifty dollars a side, ten shots each, between the same parties, in which their skill as marksmen was exhibited to better advantage. This match was also won by Mr. Conrad, who made a string of but 12¾ inches to that of 30 inches by Mr. McCartney. While we regret the defeat of Mr. McCartney, the champion marksman of Blair and Cambria counties, due credit must be given Mr. Conrad, of Huntingdon, who is one of the coolest shootists that ever pulled a trigger. The best of order was maintained during the progress of the match by the large crowd in attendance. Col. John Woods, of the Exchange Hotel, was selected as stakeholder, and upon the return home of the party in the evening, promptly handed over the money.—*Altoona Tribune of the 10th.*

WM. MARCH & BRO. have just received a large new stock of Dress Goods, consisting of muslins, calicoes, &c., and will offer them at very low prices. Their old stock will be offered at reduced prices to make room for their Spring arrival, which will be here about the middle of April. Ladies, give us a call and examine our stock. You will find us the cheapest and our goods the best in town.

CAPT. T. S. JOHNSTON, of the firm of Henry & Co., has just returned from the East with a full assortment and large stock of goods, which they are marking down to the lowest cash notch.

FURNITURE!—New style Chamber Suits, fine Hair Cloth Parlor Sets, and all kinds of Furniture at *lowest prices*, at Brown & Tyhurst's, 525 Penn street. Mar11-2t.

MORE SUNSHINE IN THE PARSONAGE.—On the 21st ult., our very obliging townsman, John Nipple, drove up to our door, and handed over (free of charge,) one barrel of flour, and a box weighing about two hundred pounds.

Curiosity, of course, led us to open the box, and to examine its contents. In it we found quite a variety of dry goods, groceries, fruit, beef-steak, fowls, eggs, butter, salt, sugar, shoe blacking, &c., &c., and also an *envelope* containing a portly-looking old greenback whose friendly greetings would doubtless cause sunshine in any poor family. A note found in the box contained something like the following remarks: "From the members of the Evan. Luth. Congregation of *Petersburg*, and 'Outsiders.'" This last word I could not fully comprehend, but I came to this conclusion: that if by it was meant such persons as are not in connection with the Christian Church, that men of such open hands and benevolent souls should, by all means, be identified with the people of God.

The above donation, in connection with a load of hay, presented by Mr. Rung and delivered by Mr. Fisher, foot up the nice little sum of fifty dollars. May the Lord abundantly bless, in temporal and spiritual gifts: the kind donors. S. MCHENRY.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.—William March & Bro. have enlarged their Lumber Yard, and stocked the same with an immense quantity of lap and sawed shingles, chestnut posts, all kinds of fencing boards, and all sizes of rails and plastering lath. All kinds of frame stuff delivered at short notice. Prices very low for cash, and to prompt payers a short grace will be given. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. You will be satisfied with our stock and terms.

A superior quality of No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in kitts, quarter and half-barrels, and 100 packages of delicious Herring, at Henry & Co.'s, cheaper, for cash, than any place else in town.

FURNITURE!—For large stock, best made goods and *lowest prices*, Brown & Tyhurst defy competition. Mar11-2t.

All kinds of Carpets and Wall Paper, low for cash, at Brown's Carpet Store. 11-2t.

[Original.]

The Loss uv me Pig.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

On December the first,
Of misfortunes the worst
Its dark shadow threw o'er me prospects so fair;
On that fatal morn,
Wid a pail full of corn,
To me shtye the poet in haste did repair.

Och hone! gramachree!
Fot there did I see?
Me darlin wee pig in an agony lay,
Wid death in his eye:
The bravest would cry,
For shure for that pig I three dollars did pay!

Me own bonnie pig,
Wid his head shwelled so big
As the foundation end of an up-and-down churn.
Before me own eye
The shpalpeen did die!
'Twas thin me grief like a voleano did burn.

Alas! cruel fate:
A barrel of mate
Was torn from me grasp by her pitiless hand:
The loss I sustained
Would ne'er be regained,
So high is the price upon sugar-cured ham.

Ould Biddy did cry,
Och why did ye die
And lave us on butchers' high prices to shtarve?
I thought, wid me knife,
I'de take ye're swate life, [carve.
And on Christmas mornin ye're flesh I would

"Whist, Biddy," sez I,
"Pull him out of the shtye,
I'll buy us another in less than a day;
So bear wid your loss,
I'll go see the boss
And get the shpondulicks for piggy to pay."

So that very night,
A shoat milky white,
Peeped over the bars of me pig shtye so nate;
But 'twas a great loss,
So said me kind boss,
To wade through misfortune's because I must ait.

MANN'S AXE FACTORY.—A correspondent gives us the following facts in regard to this establishment: "This Factory is located six miles North of Lewistown, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The business of manufacturing axes was commenced at the present location by Mr. William Mann, in 1835. Mr. Mann was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y. He and his brother Harvey first started a factory in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1829. The business not proving satisfactory, William pulled up stakes and went to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and went into business at that point, but in the Winter of 1833, his works froze up and he became discouraged, sold out and came to Mifflin county in 1835. Here he started at the present location known all over the world as Mann's Axe Factory. He then worked two hands and carried his steel upon his back from Lewistown. They now employ 150 hands, and manufacture, on an average, 800 axes per day. The following statistics show the annual consumption of the Factory:

100	tons of	Iron,
60	"	Steel,
400	"	grindstones,
1000	"	soft coal,
500	"	hard coal,

and pay $20,000 annually for freight. This shows what can be done from a small beginning."

THE GOLDEN WEDDING of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porter was celebrated in Alexandria, Pa., on last Monday, the 2nd inst.—The meeting of old friends, the pleasant reminiscences of fifty years ago, the anecdotes of the merry olden time, as they sat around the hospitable board, groaning under its weight of dainties, will doubtless long be remembered by the guests. There were but few of those present who had attended the wedding when the bride and groom were young and bony. All their children, of whom there are six, were there, except one, who resides at too great a distance to be present at this delightful meeting.

It is about three years since we recorded the golden wedding of John Porter, esq., elder brother of Mr. Charles Porter. These two brothers married daughters of the late Conrad Booher, esq., and have lived side by side for half a century, and it must be regarded by all as a most remarkable occurrence that both these gentlemen have been permitted to celebrate their golden weddings. We hope there are yet many happy years in store for them.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.—The carpenters are at work at the Acqueduct below town, repairing the bottom, by putting in new timbers. The distance down to the water in the river is 34 feet, and the depth of water is some 14 feet. One day last week, while at work, Mr. Samuel Hanawal missed his footing, and as he was falling over the side, he was caught by two of the workmen, or he would have fallen a distance of 34 feet into the river. A day or two after, Mr. George Hommon missed his footing and fell down through the works into the river, striking the water with his shoulder; when he rose to the surface he swam to one of the piers and held to it, until a rope was lowered and put around his body, when he was drawn up safely. When he was safely landed, he was so exhausted that he could not stand up.—*Mt. Union Times.*

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending March 14, 1874	8,260
Same time last year	9,305
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	945
Shipped for the year 1873	76,855
Same date last year	90,693
Increase for year 1873	
Decrease	13838

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—Henry & Co. are filling up their large lumber yard to overflowing, with good dry lumber of all sizes which they will sell cheap, for cash, and which they are prepared to deliver any place in town, at a few hours notice.

We have now, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of nails in which we won't be undersold.

Housekeepers, if you want a fine Ingrain Carpet, a beautiful Rag or Jute Carpet, very cheap, for cash, go to Henry & Co.'s.

If any lady wants a nice fitting pair of Kid Gloves she can be accommodated at Henry & Co.'s.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM SHADE GAP.

SHADE GAP, March 16th, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW:—I see it stated in the *Monitor*, under the head of "Shade Gap Locals," that a proposition to buy Milnwood Academy and place it under the control of the Central Penna. Conference of the M. E. Church was rejected by the owners of said institution on denominational grounds. "Jonquil" made this statement under a misapprehension of the faets, yet, we dont not, with honest intentions. An offer was made to rent the buildings, by a minister of the M. E. Church, who intended to conduct the school on his own account. As soon as it became known, certain chronic meddlers managed to stir up a sectarian feeling and it was at once announced that the school would open in the Spring under the supervision of its present owners. It is to be hoped something will happen to restore Milnwood to her old standard of excellency. It is our earnest wish that she may grow and prosper in spite of denominational jealousies or the efforts of her *pseudo* friends to cripple her.

In the *Globe* of two or three weeks ago, in an article signed "M. W.," an attempt is made to annihilate "Melancthon." Extraneous impressions sometimes produce conditions of mental phenomena on certain casts of mind, at once wonderful and amusing. An honorable mention in public print or any event however trifling that gives distinction to the name of the individual destroys his or her mental equilibrium. I am informed for instance that M. W. went into exstacies on seeing his initials in printed letters in the JOURNAL. What prevented his joy being most complete was the mistake of the printer in putting M. instead of B. for B. W. are the true initials. A medical friend tells me of a case of a young man, (who resembled B. W. before he went West) whose failure to obtain a No. 5 certificate two years ago, from the County Superintendent, went almost to the extent of inducing "extraordinary visual hallucinations," which condition was followed by a state of mental perturbation from which he has never fully recovered. B. W. has one advantage over many other literary celebrities. His productions are inspired by a lady eminent for piety and godly deportment and of whom it can be said "she never spoke ill of a neighbor in her life."

The E. B. T. Railroad is slowly approaching us. A special engine is now kept fired up on this road for the personal use of Dr. J. W. Thompson, whose obstetrical practice, out in this direction, has become immense. Was not the *Times* a little mistaken in the sex and weight of that baby?

MELANCTHON.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., March 14, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*:—The new Constitution has been in operation but a few months, and while the new order of things inaugurated by it may at first seem strange and a little awkward, yet in these few months we have been enabled to see many of the excellencies of its provisions. It may not be congenial to the politicians, rings and monopolies that opposed it, yet it is fast gaining in favor with the great mass of honest, hard-working people that, by their votes, adopted it; and they should not consider that their work of reform was finished when the new Constitution was adopted. They should see to it that the offices provided for by it are not monopolized by greedy politicians and ring masters, but have them filled by honest, upright and capable men, who will endeavor to carry out its provisions in good faith.

The most important office created by the new Constitution is that of Lieutenant Governor. This is an important office, and the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for the Republican party to put in nomination its candidate for the position. Several persons have already been named in this connection. Among the most prominent of these is Gen. John Patton, of Clearfield county. We have the honor of being personally acquainted with Gen. Patton, and know of no one possessing better qualifications for the position. He is emphatically a man of the people; a man of decided ability and unsullied integrity; a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. A thorough parliamentarian, possessing in a high degree that promptness of decision and general fairness essential in a successful presiding officer. The General is very popular at home and a general favorite wherever known.

In 1860 Gen. Patton was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Old Nineteenth District, which at that time was considered doubtful. The contest was a lively one but the General came off victorious, not only carrying the District by 1,580 over his opponent, but having a majority in his own county, one of the strongest democratic counties in the State, running 600 votes ahead of Andrew G. Curtin, who was the Republican candidate for Governor at the same time. As a member of the Thirty-Seventh Congress he acquitted himself with great credit to himself and in a manner highly acceptable to his constituents, being known as one of the most energetic and efficient members of the House.

It is highly necessary for the success of the ticket that there be a good man put at the head of it. We do not want a professional politician whose record is black with political crimes, but we want one that is honest, upright and incorruptible, fearless to do right at all times and under all circumstances.—Just such a man is Gen. Patton. He has no political crimes to answer for. His public record is fair and unsullied as his private character is spotless and pure, and we trust when the State convention meets for the purpose of making a nomination, his claim will receive due consideration. W. F.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., March 17, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 56
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	35
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beens ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 75
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	65
Corn shelled	65
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 50
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	3
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 60
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	14 00
Lard ₱ lb new	11
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	65
Plaster ₱ ton ground	14 00
Rags	2
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA March 16.—There was a fair degree of activity in the market for beef cattle this morning, and prices were a shade lower. Sale of choice at 7¼@7½c.; fair to at 6@7c.; and common at 4½@5½c.; a few extra brought 7¾. Receipts, 2,300 head.

Sheep met a fair demand at 5½@7¾c. Receipts, 8,000 head.

Hogs attracted but little attention. Sales of stop-feed at $7.25@7.50 and corn-feed at $8.24@8.27½. Receipts, 6,000 head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Post*'s financial article says: All sales of gold have been at 111⅜@111⅝@112; on gold loans the rates have been 3½ to 2 per cent. for carrying. The market for foreign exchange for this mail has been very active and in demand at 484 to 484½ less a brokerage, having been principally supplied by a banking firm which has been drawing against the proceeds of recent negotiation of American railroad bonds in London; the amount so placed for this mail is, of course, unknown, but it is rumored to have been in excess of $500,000. Leading names were advanced this morning 485 to 488½, these being nominal or counter rates. Money continues easy at 3@4 per cent. for call loans, and 5@6 for prime double named mercantile paper. Government bonds are a fraction easier than yesterday. The only sale of Southern State bonds was a small lot of Tennessee old at 90¼. The stock market was heavy during the first half hour. Business became steady at the first board, and has since been strong, prices having advanced ¼ to 1, the latter for telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Cotton is in limited request, with sales of middlings at 16¼@16¾c. for upland and gulf.

Seeds—In cloverseed we notice sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania and western at 8@8¾c. for common, and 9¾@10¾c. per lb for good and choice. In Timothy and Flaxseed no sales were reported.

The flour market presents no change worthy of special note. A fair demand prevails from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 900 bbls sold, including superfine, at $5@5 75; extras at $6@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6 50@7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do, at $7 25@8 25; and fancy brands at $8 50@10 25, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4 75.

In the wheat market there is very little movement. Small sales of red at $1 58@1 63; Pennsylvania amber at $1 72@1 75, and white at $1 82. Rye sells at 94@96c. for Pennsylvania and western. Corn is in limited request and we notice sales of yellow at 83@84c. Oats moved slowly at 56@57c. for mixed, and 59@62c. for white. In barley and malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is steady, with sales of western iron bound at 97c.

Marriages.

GIBBONEY—M'CAULEY.—On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at the house of Mr. Joseph Kidd, by the Rev. N. G. White, Mr. Davis F. Gibboney, Williamsburg, to Mrs. Sarah M. M'Caulley, of Huntingdon.

BRYAN—SPEEDY.—On the 19th ult., by the Rev. D. A. Messinger, Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Cooper's Dale, Cambria county, to Miss Callie M. Speedy, of Huntingdon, Pa.

MUNDORFF—RHODES.—On the 12th inst., at E. Lutheran Parsonage, in this place, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. Levi. Mundorff to Miss Sale A. Rhodes, both of this county.

Deaths.

COUCH.—On the 6th inst., in Oneida township, Mr. Howard Couch, aged 14 years, 3 months and 6 days.

MILLER.—At Waterloo, Iowa, on the 4th inst., of Apoplexy, Edmund Miller, (formerly of this place) in the 52 year of his age.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY IN SHIRLEYSBURG, PA. The undersigned will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable lot of ground, situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., being 60 feet in front on Main street, and extending in depth 140 feet and having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, 35 feet front by 20 feet in depth with a good cellar underneath; first story having four rooms and second story having five rooms; also, a back kitchen 14x18 feet; also, a Wagonmaker Shop 24x26 feet two stories high which, with little cost can be converted into a Dwelling-House or made to suit any other business. A good well of water at the door, Stable and other necessary outbuildings. There is choice fruit on this lot, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, &c. This is a full lot of ground according to the plot of said town and is located in the principal business portion of the Main street. This property is one of the most desirable in the place for a private residence or for business purposes—being within one-fourth of a mile of the depot on the East Broad Top Railroad—which railroad has lately been completed as far as Orbisonia, four miles South of Shirleysburg. Any information desired in regard to the property can be had by addressing the undersigned at Huntingdon, Pa., or WILLIAM HARVEY, Shirleysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars to be paid by purchaser when property is knocked down; six hundred dollars on the first of April next, when deed will be delivered and possession given; and the balance on the first day of April 1875, with interest from April 1, 1874, to be secured by the judgment note of the purchaser.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
March4,1874-ts. Attorney for Wm. Harvey.

New Advertisements.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on *Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. interest*, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED

except interest, till fifth year. Rich *Soil*, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education*. *Free Fare* and *low Freights* on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Com'r, Burlington, Iowa.
March4-4t.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

The Stock and Fixtures of a Drug Store, Corner Third and Allegheny streets. The store-room has recently been fitted up new, and can be rented for $10 per month, $1400 will buy the stock and fixtures, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to or address

A. P. W. JOHNSTON,
Jan.21-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
REPRINTED BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK,

By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the LEADING PERIODICALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TERMS.

About one-third the price of the originals.

For any one Review	$4 00 per yr.
For any two Reviews	7 00 " "
For any three Reviews	10 00 " "
For all four Reviews	12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., New-York.
Feb.18,1874-1yr.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
HU

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Old Rye's Speech.

I was made to be eaten
And not to be drank;
To be thrashed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing,
When put through a mill;
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.
Make me up into loaves,
And your children are fed;
But if into drink,
I will starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant,
The eater shall rule;
In drink, I am master,
The drinker a fool.
Then remember the warning:
My strength I'll employ,
If eaten, to strengthen;
If drank, to destroy.

Farm Statistics for 1873.

The January report of the Agricultural Department gives a full resume of the prices of farm products and farm animals, statistical tables showing the average yield per acre, and the price of the principal grain crops of the United States for 1873, and the area and condition of winter grain. It also contains valuable extracts from its farmer correspondents, recent progress of agricultural science, suggestions of the Commissioners, entomological record, chemical memoranda, botanical notes, microscopic investigations, facts from official sources, etc. It appears that the cornerop of 1873 is much shorter than that of the previous year in every State excepting Massachusetts, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon, and California. The lowest yield in the Western States is 21 bushels to the average acre in Illinois, 23.5 in Kansas, 23 5 in Missouri, 25.7 in Nebraska, 29 in Iowa, 29.6 in Indiana, 30 in Wisconsin, and 31 in Michigan. In the Gulf States the yield is much lower, falling to 9.5 in South Carolina. But in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey the yield was from 36 to 41 bushels to the acre, undoubtedly owing to better manuring and culture. The yield of wheat was but little less in New England than last year, and it was materially larger in the Middle States, but smaller in Maryland and all the Southern States. The yield of the wheat-growing States for 1873 is reported 12 bushels for Ohio, 12.2 for Michigan, 12.3 for Indiana, 13.5 for Illinois, 16 5 for Wisconsin, 16.8 for Minnesota, 13 for Iowa, 12.8 for Missouri, 15.5 for Kansas, 15.5 for Nebraska, and 13.5 for California.

Potatoes.

S. B. Johnson, of Madison County, N. Y., gives the result of his experiments with potatoes. He says the Early Rose is ten days earlier than any variety he is acquainted with. It is very productive, and good for summer, winter, and spring. He says care should be taken in selecting good shaped, well ripened tubers for planting. This is of more consequence than the size of the potato. Cut large, fair potatoes into one-eyed pieces, taking care to have equal portions of the potato with each eye. Very small tubers may be quartered. Plant in hills or drills; in hills three and a half feet each way, but on rich land they may be planted much closer in drills. Cover with plow or hoe three inches deep, and as soon as the plant appears go over the ground with a two-horse harrow; when three inches high run a horse diamond plow close to the hills each way, throwing the earth from them. When six inches high, throw the soil back to the hills, with a larger plow. As soon as the potatoes begin to bloom the ground should be left undisturbed and the large weeds should be pulled out by hand.

Good Cows versus Poor Ones.

One good cow is worth fifty poor ones for dairying purposes. Good milkers eat but little, if any, more than poor ones; they take no more care in the pasture, and it takes but a trifle longer to milk them. It takes as many hands in a coral of poor cows as one of good ones. A good cow will make you as much money in ten days as a poor one will in a year. Dairymen look to your herds; cull out all your poor and beef them, and, if you cannot get good ones to replace them, rather go without them and use your land for other purposes. A dairy of a few good cows, properly cared for, and with plenty of good feed and good water, is a paying investment, and something that will always pay; but poor cows, and perhaps poorer feed for them, is criminal and an abomination.

Cheap Vinegar.

Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel, and boil them until done. Drain off the water in which they were cooked, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put the potato-water into a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one-half gallons of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whiskey. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

To Make Big Hogs.

In order to get hogs to weigh above three hundred pounds it is generally necessary to keep them until nearly two years old, and have to feed two winters, while an animal not much over one year old can be brought up to two hundred and seventy-five pounds or over, and will have to be wintered only one winter—in itself a considerable item, the winter feeding of swine being more expensive than the summer pasturing. I question if one hundred pounds of pork additional will pay for keeping an animal requiring as much food as the hog requires for one year.

THE entire value of the stock and property of the Cataraugus county (N. Y.) cheese factories is $5,000,000, which returns an annual income of $1,500,000.

THE country roads are almost impassable.

Miscellaneous.

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TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
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LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
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REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9 00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8 05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4 15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY	MIXED TRAIN			HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41			N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59	
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55			Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53	
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10			Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47	
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26			Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40	
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50			Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 28	
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20			Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16	
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32			Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09	
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40			Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04	
6 32	4 05	1 07	1 00			Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 52	
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08			Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49	
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22			Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42	
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30			Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37	
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36			Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 33	
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00			Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & CO.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free. For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

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AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

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In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6.00
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In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8.00
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Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

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☞First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

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Nov.12,73.] 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y

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Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
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Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing
COMFORT
furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

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Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, OF several of the best of the old stove polishes.
COMFORT
Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

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FULL
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FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

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ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

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AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

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universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction.

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no15

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tuberenlar deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.
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To J. W. McKEE,
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It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout, Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 dollars refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.

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Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

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All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

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and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

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For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

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Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

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Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

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Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

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T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

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All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

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They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, livor complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

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